

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1826.

[NO. 107.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,  
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

**NORTH & S. CAROLINA  
LOTTERY,**  
For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in  
North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826.  
J. B. YATES & A. MCINTYRE, Managers.

## SCHEME.

| 1                              | Prize of \$12,000 | is    | \$12,000 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------|----------|
| 1                              | -                 | 6,000 | -        |
| 1                              | -                 | 5,000 | -        |
| 1                              | -                 | 4,000 | -        |
| 1                              | -                 | 2,500 | -        |
| 1                              | -                 | 1,340 | -        |
| 6                              | -                 | 1,000 | -        |
| 12                             | -                 | 500   | -        |
| 156                            | -                 | 50    | -        |
| 780                            | -                 | 10    | -        |
| 7,800                          | -                 | 5     | -        |
| 8,760 Prizes.                  |                   |       | 97,440   |
| 15,600 Blanks.—24,360 Tickets. |                   |       |          |

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

|                       |         |
|-----------------------|---------|
| The 1st, 3d and 2d to | \$6,000 |
| The 2d, 1st and 3d to | 5,000   |
| The 2d, 3d and 1st to | 4,000   |
| The 3d, 1st and 2d to | 2,500   |
| The 3d, 2d and 1st to | 1,350   |

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of \$50. Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

|                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25 |
| Halves, 2 50          |                  |

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to.

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low ground, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.

## Overseer Wanted.

A MAN of sobriety, industry, and one accustomed to the use of Negroes. To such a one liberal wages will be given. A man with a small family would be preferred.

448

WM. J. POLK.

## Notice.

THERE will be sold at the late dwelling house of Robert Worke, in Statesville, on Thursday, the 30th of November next; a large assortment of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, remnant of Store Goods, Farming Utensils, Horses, Cattle and Hogs:—Also, between

## 25 & 30 NEGROES.

of every description, a large number of which are young and likely boys and girls, from 10 to 17 years of age. Part of the purchase money for the Negroes will be cash.

Further terms will be made known on day of sale. Due attendance by

MARY WORKE, Executrix.  
JOHN MUSHAT, Exr.

September 11, 1826.—449

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

## LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF  
THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,  
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next.

## Scheme.

| 1     | Prize of 20,000 Dollars, is | \$20,000 |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1     | 10,000                      | 10,000   |
| 1     | 5,000                       | 5,000    |
| 1     | 2,000                       | 2,000    |
| 2     | 1,500                       | 3,000    |
| 8     | 1,000                       | 8,000    |
| 10    | 500                         | 5,000    |
| 20    | 200                         | 3,600    |
| 40    | 100                         | 4,000    |
| 50    | 50                          | 2,500    |
| 450   | 20                          | 9,000    |
| 1,050 | 10                          | 10,500   |
| 7,366 | 5                           | 36,830   |

9,000 Prizes, 23,886 tickets at \$5 is 119,430  
14,886 Blanks

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

## STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

| First day, will be entitled to a Prize of | \$200  |
|---|--------|
| Second day, - - - - -                     | 500    |
| Third day, - - - - -                      | 500    |
| Fourth day, - - - - -                     | 500    |
| Fifth day, - - - - -                      | 500    |
| Sixth day, - - - - -                      | 500    |
| Seventh day, - - - - -                    | 500    |
| Eighth day, - - - - -                     | 500    |
| Ninth day, - - - - -                      | 1,000  |
| Tenth day, - - - - -                      | 1,000  |
| Eleventh day, - - - - -                   | 1,000  |
| Twelfth day, - - - - -                    | 1,000  |
| Thirteenth day, - - - - -                 | 1,000  |
| Fourteenth day, - - - - -                 | 1,000  |
| Fifteenth day, - - - - -                  | 1,500  |
| Sixteenth day, - - - - -                  | 5,000  |
| Seventeenth day, - - - - -                | 10,000 |
| Eighteenth day, - - - - -                 | 20,000 |

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

\$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY.

Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

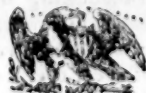
## Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. \*80

## House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by  
1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

## Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms,' by Gilbert McMaster." To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

## Town Lots, Negroes, MULES, &c. FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the 4th of Dec. next, the sale of the personal property of John Fulenwider, deceased, will commence at the High Shoals, his former residence, and continue from day to day until finished. The property consists of a number of valuable negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls, among them are some good house servants, potters, a first-rate brick-layer, and good field hands; live stock, viz:—Horses, Mules, Hogs, &c. An eight-day clock, a piano-forte, a new Cotton saw Gin, a quantity of salt, some oats, fodder and hay; a quantity of bar and rolled iron, castings, among which are some cotton screws; nails, a large new French Burr Mill-Stone, a few sulky, and a gig some worn, wagons, farming tools, and sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also, on Monday, the 11th of Dec. in the town of Lincolnton, a number of lots in different situations; some improved, and others not, among them, Lot No. 1, on the N. W. square, in contestibly the most valuable in the town; several are on the main street; and one well improved, with commodious buildings thereon, well suited for any public business: A quantity of merchandise, well assorted; some Iron castings, &c; together with large quantity of good well burnt Brick. Sales to be continued from day to day until completed.

Terms of sale will be, a credit of one year for all sums of ten dollars and upwards, except the lots, which will be on a credit of 1 and 2 years. Bond and approved security, resident in this state, will be required.

ROBT. H. BURTON,  
HENRY FULENWIDER, } Exrs.  
Lincoln county, Oct. 7, 1826.—447.

## Sale of Store Goods, Negroes, Horses, Wagons, &c.

ON Tuesday, the 14th day of November next, the sale of the

## REAL ESTATE

of Col. James Holland, deceased, will take place at White Hall, his former residence, and continue from day to day until all is sold; consisting of

Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, a quantity of Corn, Cotton, 2 Wagons, one Gig, Blacksmiths' Carpenters' and Farming Tools, Household & Kitchen Furniture,

and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Also, at the same time and place, a quantity of sundry articles of Merchandise,

## A Part of Land

now occupied by Woodliff Ford, and one handsome Gig Horse, belonging to the late firm of Hoyl & Holland.

Due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given, by

ANDREW HOYLE, } Exr.  
ISAAC HOLLAND, }  
Lincoln County, Oct. 24, 1826.—3407.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by book account, are earnestly requested to liquidate the same between now and the 1st of December next. Such as will do so by note, will stand a chance for farther indulgence; but such as will not, may expect to be sued immediately.

## The Tailoring

WILL be executed this winter with more despatch than formerly; and as for its style and workmanship, it will be inferior to none. My prices will correspond with the times, for cash, or payment a sum by some approved person residing in the village.

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Charlotte, Nov. 4, 1826.—6

## United States of America, NORTH-CAROLINA DISTRICT.

BE it remembered, that herefore, to wit, on the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1826, and in the fifty-first year of American Independence, WILLIAM H. SLAUGHTER, of said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

ITINERARY: Published by Wm. H. Slaughter.

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein named; and also, to an act, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by the securing of copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefit thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching Historical and other prints:—

I, WILL H. HAYWOOD, Clerk of the L. S. District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy from the records of my office. Witness my name and seal of office, at Raleigh, this 15th day of September, 1826.

448 WILL H. HAYWOOD, Clk.

## Mrs. F. Levison,

RETURNS her thanks to her friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which she has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. She is now removed directly opposite Dr. Johnson's, where she will be better prepared to do all kinds of Millinery and Mantuamaking. Customers may depend on having their work neatly executed and with despatch.

The latest and neatest fashions are daily expected from the north.

N. B. Old Leghorns cleaned and pressed equal to new. 104.

## Political.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The threatened interruption of their trade with the British West Indies, is naturally a subject of much interest to the merchants and ship owners of the United States. It is to be hoped that our minister in England, will soon effectuate an adjustment of the points debated between the two cabinets. Our own has, in the mean time, been unjustly accused of throwing obstacles in the way of an arrangement, and a letter dated London, published in the N. York Enquirer, expresses surprise that Mr. Adams did not "countenance the bill introduced into the senate, which placed British tonnage on the most favourable footing." But it may be recollected that a committee of the senate, to whom a memorial from Baltimore on this subject was referred, reported against legislating on it, on the ground that it could be more satisfactorily arranged by negotiation. Some members of the Senate advocated, indeed, the immediate repeal of the discriminating duties in question, amongst whom was Gen. Smith, of Maryland,—to whose Speech against the report of the committee, and to the Report itself, we refer those who wish to know accurately the merits of the question.

It is generally known, however, that the convention by which the duties on the vessels and cargoes of the respective nations were equalized, was never extended by Britain to her colonial possessions in America; and though certain enumerated ports have been thrown open, this has never been done, the Report contends, to the extent which might have been expected on the principle of reciprocity. Neither has this partial intercourse been extended to all articles, nor conducted, according to the Report, on principles of perfect equality. Thus, a vessel and cargo arriving from the United States at a port in the West Indies, pays a discriminating duty over and above what is imposed on a vessel and cargo from Canada. Considering the colonies as integral parts of the empire, the British cabinet think that we complain with as little reason of this, as they would of our not admitting their sugar on the same terms as that of Louisiana,—a principle which the Committee thought partook too much of abstract right to enter into a commercial arrangement intended for the advantage of both parties. They complain, too, of certain vexations in the collection of the revenue and fees in the West India ports, which, though as municipal regulations they are not subjects of complaint as regards national intercourse, contravene that just reciprocity which was supposed to be the mutual desire of the two cabinets.

In the immediate repeal of the discriminating duties by an act of congress, it was urged, on the other hand, that we could not expect England to place us on the footing of integral parts of her own empire, and such she considered her colonies to be: That as to the vexations spoken of, in the imposition of duties and fees, they did not exist in point of fact, or were municipal regulations of which we had no right to complain:—That as to the prohibition of certain articles by England, we ourselves prohibited the very same articles! And in fine, that as we might, at this moment, reap all the substantial advantages of an unshackled intercourse, we, by the continuance of our discriminating duties, only imposed a heavy burden, in the shape of the retaliatory duties of England, on our trade, while no evil could possibly result from their repeal, whether from British competition or otherwise.

It seems, then, that there was a difference of opinion in the senate, as to the mode of abolishing a system of which all were equally desirous of being rid. But supposing an immediate repeal to have been the wiser course; and that our trade has suffered by the delay, this seems no reason why the British cabinet should, according to the assertion of the letter before referred to, refuse to do anything till congress shall pass such a bill. If there be an honest wish in both cabinets to adjust the point, ours can be indicated as well through a diplomatic communication, as by a public act. Some doubt too may be entertained of the policy recommended in the same letter, of a less strict adherence to the fundamental principles for which we have been contending so long.

With regard to the course which has been pursued by the American Executive in this matter, we repeat with perfect confidence, the sentiment which has been heretofore uttered, that when the correspondence on this subject is laid before the American people, it will be seen that the Executive has done every thing consistent with the honor and interest of the nation, to effect an adjustment of the

differences between the two countries—and that any blame arising from the failure of the negotiation, will attach to the British government.

The sentiments of President ADAMS, as expressed in his able message at the opening of the last Congress, are perfectly clear and explicit on this point; and place in their true light the unfounded and ungenerous imputations of the Enquirer and his correspondent. We quote the President's own language:

"The policy of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with other nations, has always been of the most liberal character. In the mutual exchange of their respective productions, they have abstained altogether from prohibitions—they have interdicted themselves the power of laying taxes upon exports, and whenever they have favored their own shipping, by special preferences, or exclusive privileges in their own ports, it has been only with a view to countervail similar favors and exclusions granted by the nations with whom we have been engaged in traffic, to their own people or shipping, and to the disadvantage of ours. Immediately after the close of the last war, a proposal was fairly made by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, to all the maritime nations to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, and to place the shipping of both parties to the common trade, on a footing of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and import. The offer was partially and successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburg, and Russia.—It was also adopted, under certain modifications, in our late commercial convention with France. And, by the act of Congress of 8th January, 1824, it has received a new confirmation, with all the nations who had acceded to it, and has been offered again to all those who are, or may hereafter be, willing to abide in reciprocity by it. But all these regulations, whether established by treaty, or by municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction. The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and import, is limited to articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, whether even this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general tender of equal competition made in the act of the 8th of January, 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture. Propositions to this effect have already been made to us by more than one European government, and it is probable that if once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime state, it would recommend itself by experience of its advantages to the general accession of all."

The Wheeling Gazette gives the following relative to the Congressional election in Ohio, which has just terminated.

Ohio Election.—In the 10th Congressional district from the returns received, it is conjectured that Thos. Shannon, of Belmont county, has been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of David Jennings, and that John Davenport, of Belmont county, has been elected to the next congress.

From the 11th Congressional district, we have heard nothing since Wednesday last; the returns then received gave John C. Wright a handsome majority. The gentlemen are all friends of the administration.

The "Centerville Times," of Saturday says, "By some remarks in the Baltimore Patriot, it would seem that the writer entertains a doubt whether Mr. Kerr our present representative, is in favor of Mr. Adams' administration. It is due to that gentleman to say that he, in several of his public speeches, declared himself decidedly in favor of the administration as far as it had progressed."

Numbering Mr. Kerr with the friends of the administration, the representation from Maryland to the twentieth congress, will be seven in favor of and two opposed to the administration.

Maryland Republican.

Interference.—The editor of the True American, something more than hints that two gentlemen of New-York, well known for their party zeal, rendered themselves extremely and offensively officious during the election in New-Jersey. The persons referred to, are Messrs. Swartwout and Ogden; if these things are done in a green tree, what shall be done in a dry—if thus early, party feelings dictate such extensive encroachments, what may we not look for, before the close of the presidential canvass.

U. S. Gaz.

PRINCETON (N. J.) OCT. 19.—We are glad to learn that the election in New-Jersey is over—and hope that old friends who may have misunderstood each other, and who have been estranged by the violent, and to us unexpected asperity, of an election controversy, will meet again in good humor and friendship. When rejoicing, however, at such an event, it becomes us as patriots, to express ourselves in a manner which cannot be mistaken. We therefore in a spirit of frankness and without hesitation say, that we are happy at the result of the late election



because it has terminated in the stability of the constitution of our beloved country, and in support of the presentable, and so far, firm and honest administration.

It would be presumptuous in us to say, that the triumphant majority obtained, has settled the question as to the next presidency—that must in a great measure depend upon subsequent events.—The question with the majority has not been personal, but constitutional. If Mr. Adams shall continue to act as president of the United States, and not of a party, he will receive the same, and even an increased support at the next election.

The wise and virtuous of all parties call for, and expect such an administration, and will support it. The late contest was between the friends of the constitution, and the administration under it, and their revilers and opposers; and as far as our influence extended, we endeavored to confine it within these limits; or in other words, we wished the votes of New-Jersey to declare, whether Mr. Adams had been constitutionally and honorably elected, and whether they would not discountenance the alteration of the constitution, and the violence of the opposition in Congress, and all its abettors.

We should have lamented indeed, if the election had taken any other course, both as it regards our common country, and the distinguished individuals concerned.

*The Enquirer and National Intelligencer.*—These high belligerents, still carry on their war of State Rights. The Intelligencer is as cool and polite as ever—notes of interrogation multiply in the Enquirer as the strife waxed warmer and warmer. Nevertheless observing men foresee that it will end at last, just where it began—neither side will be convinced, or convince. Under this persuasion, we offer ourselves as mediators of a peace, on the principle of the *status ante bellum*.

It was a profound observation of some philosopher, that mankind invariably have less charity for that particular vice or weakness in others, for which they themselves are remarkable, than for any other. Will it be credited, that the Editors of the Enquirer have assailed Messrs. Gales and Seaton for a want of independence? Calling them the "unflinching supporters of every Administration"—the "Vicar of Bray," mouth pieces of the existing Administration! The charge may be true, or it may not—we enter not into its merits: but that it should be preferred by the Enquirer, and that in a tone of lofty consciousness of being exempt from all liability to the same suspicion, and of contempt for those who are obnoxious to it, is certainly one of the most remarkable cases of editorial indelicacy that has ever fallen under our observation. When did the Enquirer "learn to think for itself?" When was the day, that its Editors ever supported one man, or measure, or doctrine, that had not first received the sanction of a morally ascertained majority in Virginia? When was it, that they ever differed with a majority of the Legislature? or by chance differing, ever continued to sustain that difference with the zeal they always display when on the safe side? We have watched their course, man and boy, for fifteen years, and we affirm that in that whole period, to the best of our belief, not one single instance can be adduced, to disprove, as to them, the truth of the very charge made by them against the Intelligencer. If the Intelligencer is servile to the powers that be, at Washington, when did the Enquirer ever venture to condemn an act of our State authorities? Its Editors show no mercy to their brethren who print the laws of the U. States "by authority"—they are all sold, venal, infamous and corrupt—but they annually receive wages, equal in amount to the sum received by any ten printers of the Union, as State printers, without any remorse of conscience. We should be glad to be informed, why it is more discreditable to print for the United States, than for a single State? If the first is so infamous, why should the last be honorable? If Gales and Seaton, who do a part of the printing for the General government, are from that circumstance obnoxious to the suspicion of servility to the powers at Washington, why should not Ritchie and Gooch who do the public printing in Richmond, be suspected of the same servility to the powers here?

A great merit is made, and pretence of Independence set up by the Enquirer, for assailing the present Administration. Yet when the same measures were acted by other Administrations, no murmur of complaint was heard. Mr. Adams, as yet, has done no more than express opinions—his predecessors carried the same opinions into practice—but Mr. Adams is not spared for his opinions, while his predecessors were applauded or excused, for their acts. Let any man imagine, that John Quincy Adams, instead of James Madison, had signed the act incorporating the last Bank of the United States? Would there have been any limit to the time or to the measure of his denunciation, by the Enquirer? None. This sycophancy and abuse towards the same Government, when administered by different individuals, by the same men, may appear inexplicable. But let it be remembered that it is in Virginia, that the interest of the Enquirer resides—and

that to promote that interest here, is their first and last consideration. This was not to be effected by abusing James Madison, or denouncing his Administration. This course was not one to gratify public feeling, or to promote the interest of the paper—or retain the favor of the Legislature, who annually re-elected a Public Printer. Hence in the crisis produced by chartering the U. S. Bank—certainly the most specific as well as dangerous experiment yet made in constitutional construction—*State Rights and State Sovereignty* were feebly sustained by the Enquirer. At all events, James Madison got off with a few gentle reproaches. But let John Q. Adams talk of a Light House or two in the skies,—a thing which can neither bribe public integrity, nor feed an army—and the gulph of consolidation immediately yawns under the feet of Messrs. Ritchie and Gooch. Ah! gentlemen, you know which side your bread is buttered—and you are resolved, if sycophantic accommodation to public opinion can effect your object, to keep it buttered. You think now, that John Q. is so unpopular in Virginia, that you cannot abuse him and his Administration too much for your own interests—but remember the higher a bear climbs a tree, the more he exposes himself.

*Richmond Whig.*

We have before had occasion to advert to the sentiments of the *Union Sentinel*, as entitled, from the character of the paper, and the ability, as well as moderation of its course, to respectful consideration. In the last number of that paper we find the following paragraph, and give it without comment, adding only the expression of our hope, that the statement respecting the feelings of Mr. Clinton, may be proved to be correct.

*N. Y. American.*

Perhaps no more satisfactory indication of the popularity of Mr. Adams' administration in this state could be given, than is afforded by the nominations made by both of our parties for the office of Governor at the ensuing election. That Mr. Clinton, and the great body of his political friends are friendly to all the great measures of Mr. Adams' administration, no one doubts, whatever the Argus may insinuate, and nothing but the necessity of the case, and a conviction that such was the sentiment of the state at large, could have driven Mr. Van Buren and his friends to take up Judge Rochester, whose sentiments on that point are equally well known, and like Mr. Clinton, has received a respectable but more subordinate appointment from Mr. Adams.

*The President's Visit to Newport.*—The President of the U. States arrived at Newport, in Rhode Island, on the 20th ult. on his way to Washington, and on Saturday morning visited the public works now erecting in the harbor, the Redwood Library, Lace School, &c. At three o'clock he partook of a dinner, provided at Townsend's by the citizens. After the cloth was removed, the following toast was given by Governor Collins, who presided:

*The President of the United States—At home in Rhode Island.*

The President then rose, and spoke in effect as follows—but in his own more appropriate and eloquent language:

I rise, gentlemen, to return you my thanks for the flattering manner in which I have been alluded to, and for the kindness of my reception here among you. It has given me an opportunity of renewing many old and valued friendships, and of forming new ones, equally fortunate in my estimation of them. It has been grateful to me, thus to receive and reciprocate your kindness: the occasion, believe me, will ever remain dear to my memory. Permit me, gentlemen, to offer you—

*Rhode Island.*—In the American sisterhood, may her prosperity be proportioned, not to the lowliness of her stature, but to the loftiness of her spirit.

*Effects of Freedom.*—Since the restoration of Liberty of the Press in Portugal, eight new journals have been started. In other respects, also, the Constitution has begun to manifest the benign results which are certain to attend on a liberal system of government. Indeed, that despotism retards, nay, destroys, and that freedom quickens, the public prosperity, are now established principles in politics; and are quite as certain as that the frost of winter suspends, and the genial breath of spring reanimates, the growth of vegetation. If the King of Spain should take instruction from the example of Don Pedro, the calamities that desolate that once beautiful country, would give place to peace, abundance and content.

*N. Y. Statesman.*

*John Andrew Shultz*, has been re-elected Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, without opposition, for the term of three years.

*Allen Trimble* has been elected Governor of the State of Ohio, by a large majority over his competitors.

The New Hampshire Patriot states, that there is a Free Stone Quarry in Franconstown, which yields its proprietors a clear and annual profit of \$3000 a year, after paying all the expenses of work.

## Foreign.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The *Silas Richards* arrived at New-York on Thursday evening, 26th ult. bringing Liverpool papers of the 25th, and London of the 23d ult.

The Courier of the 23d says, that accounts from all parts of the country represent trade as improving and employment increasing. Money was plentiful—Consols were at 80 1/4. American Bank Stock £23 6. Sixes for 1814, 88 1/2; for 1815, 90 to 91. Trade has also mended considerably in Scotland. Sir Walter Scott has sold his house in Edinburgh and greater part of his furniture, and works hard and lives in lodgings. He has declared he will pay every farthing he owes, and will not listen to any offer of a composition. By the sale of his house and other means, he has paid off all debts under £50.

Hostilities have commenced between Russia and Persia, and it is said that Prince Abbas Mirza has a secret treaty with Russia against his father. Russia is said to have remonstrated against the proposed levy of 500,000 men by the Turkish Sultan, as incompatible with the safety of countries nearest Russia. There are 100,000 troops round Moscow. It is said the Persians have made irruptions into Russia.

Appearances are more favorable in Greece. There are rumours of great reverses to the Turks and Egyptians. Lord Cochrane has arrived.

Six hundred wretched females, taken at Missolonghi, have been sold in the slave market at Alexandria—they averaged about £12 sterling each.

Recent letters from Alexandria state, that the Pacha of Egypt has offered a reward of 20,000 dollars to any person who may capture Lord Cochrane. To prevent assassination, he declares that he will not confer any reward in the event of his death.

The Sheffield manufacturers have produced an alloy which they have named "Peruvian steel," that is reckoned superior to the best Indian wootz, of which the far-famed Damascus blades are manufactured.

The sickness in Groningen still prevails. The number of sick in the city and suburbs alone was 3,196, and the deaths, from the 7th to the 14th September, were 142.

The powder magazine at Ostend, which contained upwards of 60 tons weight of powder, exploded on the 19th ult. and killed upwards of 30 persons. About four millions of brick were blown over the town, and a great number of houses were shattered to pieces.

*Coronation of the Emperor of Russia.*—The ceremony of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia took place on the 22d ult. (Sunday, 3d inst.) at Moscow. That part of the Kremlin where the procession passed, was entirely closed, and a scaffolding erected, the seats on which varied from 75 to 25 rubles. The ancient cathedral, which is very small, could not contain, at the utmost, above five hundred spectators, and of these scarcely one-fourth was accommodated with seats. Discharges of artillery announced the completion of the ceremony to the multitudes, who were assembled without, and on their return the Emperor and Empress were greeted with loud and enthusiastic acclamations. The Grand Duke Constantine assisted at the ceremony, and walked in the procession. The city was brilliantly illuminated during three successive evenings. The venerable towers of the Kremlin were one entire blaze of variegated lamps. The Courier states, that "the impression produced on the Russian nobility, by the magnificent and splendid entertainments given by the Duke of Devonshire, has been that of unbounded admiration."

*An Apparition.*—The following strange story is related by a man employed by Mr. Smith of the Black's Head, Nottingham, in the capacity of chaise driver:—He states, that a few evenings since, having been engaged to convey a gentleman from the residence of Lady Manvers, at Home Pierrepont to this town, he waiting near the entrance of the mansion, with his chaise and horses, for his passenger, about 10 o'clock, he was suddenly startled by the appearance of a female figure, arrayed in white. He was convinced in his own mind, there was something supernatural in its shape, not merely by the extraordinary sensation he felt, but by the restlessness and anxiety shown by the horses. The figure passed on; but though relieved from its presence, he was only freed from the intense state of alarm he had been thrown into by the arrival of his passenger, who found him with his hair literally standing on an end, from fright. He proceeded on his journey to Nottingham; but on passing through Home lane, some considerable time after his first view of the apparition, he was horrified by its appearance a second time. The horses were no less alarmed, and made a full stop, "sweating," as the narrator states, "at every pore." With some difficulty he urged them on, and a third time he met the spectre, but at such a distance from the place where he first observed it, that no human creature on foot could have passed over the ground in the time. The last time the figure was

as appalling to his sight as at the two former visitations. The man ultimately arrived at the end of his journey, and was taken severely to task by his employer for overdriving the horses, for such appeared to have been the case, from the heated and fretted state they were in. He declared, however, and still persists in the statement, that he had been an hour coming from Holme—certainly a moderate rate of driving for so short a distance. [Eng. paper.]

Extract of a letter written by Dr. J. D. Fisher, who is now in Paris, to a Gentleman in Boston, under date of August 23d.

"The news of the decease of the venerable Ex-Presidents, Jefferson and Adams, reached this city a few days since, and you can hardly conceive of the effect which this intelligence produced in the minds of our countrymen, and of the friends of liberal sentiments.

"The good and generous Lafayette shed tears when the news was read to him; and the Journals of the day spoke of it in the language of grief, and have teemed with eulogiums upon the virtues, talents, and public services of these great apostles of liberty and the rights of man. The circumstances of their eventful lives, the immense benefits which they have, by their talents, labours, and influence, bestowed upon the world; and the peculiar and almost miraculous coincidence of their deaths, say those papers, will serve as themes for Homers and Virgils of all future times."

In the same letter the writer observes, that "every thing of a political nature, which takes place in our country, is read here with avidity, and the state papers and public speeches of our statesmen are sought after with great interest. The speeches of our distinguished fellow-citizens, Lloyd and Webster, which they delivered in Congress the last winter, have been translated into French, and published in a neat pamphlet; the public journals and reviews speak of them in terms of unqualified praise."

*Outrage.*—The following occurrence, says the Baltimore Patriot, communicated by Capt. Lacoste, of the Desdemona, which arrived at New-York on Wednesday evening, will without doubt, be investigated by our government, and if found correct, it is hoped the aggression will not be suffered to pass off without atonement.

"The Desdemona left Sisel Harbor, Oct. 1, at 1 P. M. bound to New-York. At midnight, was four times fired at by the Mexican brig of war Victoria. Capt. Machin, the 4th, being a cannon shot, fell within ten feet of the main chains, and compelled me to heave to. The Victoria then ranged ahead of the ship. At 2 A. M., hailed and asked in English what ship, &c. After answering their questions, I inquired what vessel that was—they replied H. B. M. brig Beaver. I then desired that he would despatch me immediately, but was answered that I must lie by him until day light. I remonstrated in vain. At 2, 30, the launch was sent with 25 armed men, of which five were soldiers with muskets and bayonets. They took charge of the ship, and made a strict search for documents to prove her in an illicit trade; they, by force of arms, took from me my trunk containing, with ship's documents and sealed letters to consignees and owners, all my personal and private papers, and then demanded the ship's register—this I refused to give up, except with my life, not being able myself, through sickness, to proceed with it on board. Shortly after my trunk was restored, but all the sealed letters, 24 in number, were retained by captain Machin. They placed one of their own men at the helm, and ordered me into confinement in the ship's cabin. I then again mentioned my illness and the confined state of air in the cabin, owing to having cargo stowed in it. They then made prisoners of my officers and myself on the quarter deck, and imprisoned the seamen in the fore-cabin. By force of arms they prevented me from hoisting an American ensign at the main peak. After daylight I was permitted to proceed with the ship's boat and crew on board the Victoria. I was there again imprisoned with two of my men—the boat was taken from me and for some time used in their service. When Capt. M. called me down to examine my register and letters, I strenuously remonstrated against his breaking any of the seals, stating that several of the letters were to persons of high standing in New York, capable of carrying prosecution to a great extent—yet he persisted and broke seven of the seals. When I further remonstrated against the rash proceeding, the ransacking of my ship, taking it from me, and imprisoning myself and crew, he told me in reply, that such were Commodore Pöter's orders. I then stated to him that I would lay my remonstrance before the government of the U. States. He then flew into a violent rage, calling me an insolent American son of a b—h. After having held armed possession of the ship 8 hours, and detained her ten and a half hours, I was dismissed, with liberty to proceed on my voyage. They urged many very pressing invitations to my crew to ship on board the V., offering \$14 per month, 3 months' pay in advance, and \$20 bounty, to prevail on them to desert the ship, and thereby leave me in distress.

## Domestic.

### INDIANS.

The *Missouria Republica* of the 5th inst. contains the following information respecting the conference between Gen. CLARK and the contending tribes of Indians in that quarter. Every friend of this unfortunate race of people will share in our regret, that this Council should, on its termination, have left ground for such apprehensions as are expressed by the Editor of the Republican. Time and circumstances are co-operating with sufficient success to exterminate the aborigines of our soil, without receiving any assistance from their own internal dissensions. The agent of the U. States has acted on a correct interpretation of his duty in attempting to check a spirit so unnatural in its character, and so destructive in its effects: he has discharged a duty to humanity, as well as his country, and deserves the approbation of both, whatever the success which may follow the effort.

### INDIAN COUNCIL.

There has been, for the last week, a Council held between the Delawares, and their allies, the Shawanees, Kickapoos, &c. on one part, and the Osages, on the other. A war has existed, for the last fourteen months, between these nations, and many scalps taken. The Osages have, it is said, generally been the great sufferers in their predatory excursions. The parties were invited to assemble here, by Gen. Clark, the superintendent of Indian Affairs, with a view to an amicable adjustment, under the auspices of the U. States, of the existing differences between them. From what we have heard, it appears that the Osages are willing to make peace, but the Delawares, finding themselves in the wrong, are averse to it; and the tomahawk and scalping knife, seems to be the most probable result of this attempt to heal the wounds of the respective tribes; and we believe we are not wrong in supposing, from the embittered feelings of animosity expressed towards each other, that the contest, if resolved on, will be a bloody and exterminating one.

The Osages, it is presumed, can enumerate about two thousand warriors; while their opponents and allies are not near so strong; but this disadvantage, in point of numbers, is counterbalanced by their dexterity in using them, and their bravery, for which latter qualities the Osages have never been greatly distinguished.

*Mortality.*—About three weeks since, our readers may remember, we announced the death of William Titus, who resided at Flushing, New-York. In about a week after this event, John Titus, a brother of the deceased, sickened and died of the same disease. On Saturday last, Daniel Titus, another brother, belonging to Westbury, but who had gone to see his mourning relations at Flushing, died of the same complaint, after a few days' illness. Ann Willis, of this city, daughter of the last mentioned person, attended the funeral of her deceased uncle, John, and died in a few days afterwards. We learn that Samuel Titus, of Memaroneck, another brother of the same family, is very low, and little hope is entertained of his recovery. A young lady is very sick who attended Mrs. Willis in her last illness. The above mentioned deceased brothers were all respectable members of the Society of Friends. The disease which has proved so fatal in this family, we have been told was the intermittent fever. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

### Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York.

This morning the jury came into court; and being questioned as to their verdict, declared that they had not, and could not decide.

Judge Edwards asked whether it was not possible that they could agree upon a special verdict, accompanied by a statement of facts to be explained by the court.

Mr. Wallace, one of the jurors, said he saw no prospect of a coincidence in opinion, and that the difference seemed radical.

Mr. Fitch, another Juror, said that the jury was not unanimous in its opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants.

The Court deliberated for a few moments; when an order was given to the clerk to withdraw a juror; and the Jury was dismissed.

It is understood that the jury were divided in the following manner: 7 to 5 for convicting all the defendants, and 2 to 4 for convicting all but Henry Eckford. *N. Y. American.*

*Rights of witnesses.*—It will be seen that the Court have fined Mr. Jacob Barker \$100 for contempt, in insulting a witness upon the stand. It has always seemed to us, that the treatment of witnesses in Courts of Justice was unbecoming and unfair.—Individuals are compelled by the power of the Court to present themselves for examination. They have therefore no option—they may not refuse to speak; and when they do speak, they are very often browbeaten & insulted on a cross examination: and when the counsel find it expedient to divert the attention of the



jury from the guilt of their clients, the witnesses are calumniated and abused *ore rotundo*. This is neither mainly nor just, and should be checked. We are glad to see a commencement of reform, in the case above referred to.

**Mr. McCoy**, a merchant of Virginia, a few days since lost a large sum of money in Baltimore, and advertised it, offering \$100 reward to the finder. The finder addressed a note to Mr. McCoy, with \$120, stating that pressing necessity obliged him to retain the balance, which should be faithfully returned when he was able to part with it. Mr. McCoy afterwards publicly offered to let the finder have the sum retained by him as a loan, for a reasonable time, provided he could furnish him with his name. An accommodating gentleman!

**Large Load**—On Friday last, Mr. Wm. Bell, residing within four miles of Gettysburg, Pa. brought to Baltimore market, in a common farmer's wagon with five horses, 10 barrels of whiskey and 15 barrels of flour, besides a few kegs of butter. The weight of the whole exceeded three tons and a half. *Balt. Patriot.*

**American Eagle**.—A gentleman informs us that as he was travelling last week through Whitefield, in Coos County, N. H. he noticed a large Eagle which had just been killed, by a Mrs. Cooley, and received from her the following relation—that being alone, and hearing a noise among the geese, she ran out, and found a strange bird had seized the gander. She at first thought it must be an owl, but living in the woods, she would not be frightened by an owl, and fearlessly approached the stranger, though unarmed. The Eagle retreated some distance, with spread wings, but soon turned upon its pursuer, with much fierceness and fury. Mrs. C. cast about to find something to defend herself, and fortunately picked up a stick, half an inch in diameter, with this she made a pass, and hit the bird directly in the eye, which so disabled it, that with an additional stroke or two she finished the job. The Eagle's stretched wings measured over 7 feet, with claws which would make most women shudder to look at, who had been thus exposed.

*New-Hampshire Sentinel.*

On Tuesday morning last, just before day, the Northern Stage, when within a few miles of Louisville, on its way south, was robbed of all its baggage. There were several passengers, all of whom stopped to recover, if possible, their trunks, one of which, we understand, contained Jewellery to the amount of \$1,000. *Raleigh Register.*

**Seed Wheat and Grass Seed**.—The Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of this State has pleasure in informing the several Agricultural Societies, that the White Flint Wheat and Grass Seed, ordered to be procured for their use by said Board, have arrived, and are now lying in the Ware-house of Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, where the several Societies will please to apply for the Casks directed to them.—All expenses to Fayetteville will be paid by the Board.

**Family Jars**.—At the circuit court of the United States sitting in Philadelphia, last week, a prosecution commenced by one sister against another, for taking a letter from the post-office, and opening or causing it to be opened, was tried, and terminated, we are happy to say, in the acquittal of the accused. Both the parties are respectable, and we hope that a case of the same kind may never again occur in this country. We have noticed only to reprobate it, and to suggest that perhaps a little kind interposition on the part of magistrates and others is alone necessary to prevent these unhappy family broils from being carried to an issue so painful, and so well calculated to mortify and injure the reputations of a whole connection, as that to which we have alluded.

*Aurora.*

We learn from Mr. Windsor, that the elegant lace dress which obtained a premium of ten dollars at Pawtucket, was purchased by the President of the United States when he visited the Lace School, at Newport, on Saturday last. He stated that he made the purchase for the purpose of showing the work in Washington.

*Prov. Journal.*

**A Stumper**.—A Pumpkin was raised this season by Mr. Laufman, of Strausburg, Pa. weighing 104 pounds, and measuring six feet in circumference.

Letters received from Florida, state, that a duel was recently fought within that territory, between young Murat, and Col. Macomb, of Talahassie, in which the former was wounded, but not severely.

## The Journal.

CHARLOTTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1826.

The mail stage from Fredericksburg, Va. to Powelton, Ga. is to run twice a week, after the first of January next. We shall then be enabled to furnish our readers with intelligence much earlier, than we can do under the present arrangement. In addition to the more rapid circulation of intelligence, the contemplated arrangement will divert a good deal of travel from the lower to the middle route, which, for obvious reasons, would have the preference of travellers.

**Change**.—The *Encyclopedia*, printed at Yorkville, S. C. has changed its name, as well as its character—it is now the "*People's Advocate*," and devoted to Gen. Jackson. Mr. *Xerxes H. Cushman*, one of the editors of the *Encyclopedia*, is now the sole editor of the *Advocate*.

The gubernatorial election in N. York is discussed with great warmth by the two parties. The republican candidate is William B. Rochester; the Clintonian candidate, the present incumbent. Both parties profess to be friendly to the present administration—a circumstance which sufficiently indicates the state of public sentiment in New-York, as to national politics. At this distance, we are unable to judge of the strength of the parties; but one thing is pretty evident—the opposition to Gov. Clinton's re-election is a powerful one.

Mr. SEYMOUR has been re-elected Senator of the U. States from Vermont, for six years from the 3d of March next. Mr. S. is a decided friend of the administration.

**Ohio**.—The election for Members of Congress in this State, like that in New-Jersey, has terminated very differently from what the opposition predicted. Out of the fourteen members to which this state is entitled, only two oppositionists are elected; the remaining twelve are in favor of the administration. How often has it been asserted, and re-asserted, that the members of Congress from Ohio, who voted for Mr. Adams, disregarded the will of their constituents? that for this, an indignant people would hurl them from their offices, and elect others who would faithfully represent them? And what is the fact now? The people have re-elected these same men; thus furnishing the most conclusive evidence that not only the confidence reposed in their representatives is unimpaired, but their vote in the Presidential Election decidedly approved of.

The administration is rapidly, and we may add deservedly, gaining strength with the people—almost every day furnishes additional evidences of it; and we should not be in the least surprised, if in a short time those who pretend now to be the exclusive friends of the people, should turn round and vilify them, for refusing to countenance an opposition having its origin in disappointment, composed of the most heterogeneous materials, and characterized by unparalleled misrepresentation, abuse and violence.

**A nor Singular Character**.—Mr. David Morris, a candidate for Congress in the Cincinnati District, at the recent election in Ohio, made the following confession of his political principles, in a stump speech at a regimental muster:—

"I wish you to understand, gentlemen, that I am not opposed to Gen. Jackson, if you are in favor of him—but, believing that the representative ought in every situation, and under every circumstance, to be governed by the majority of his constituents, when their will is clearly and fairly ascertained, if a majority of you are opposed to the administration, and are in favor of Gen. Jackson, then I say so too, with all my heart, and will raise up both my hands [raising them up at the same time as high as his head] for Gen. Jackson. And if a majority of you should be for Mr. Adams, then will I hold up both my hands for Mr. Adams. These are the principles I recognize."

Notwithstanding his accommodating principles, Mr. Morris, we perceive, lost his election. It would be well if all, who, like Mr. M. have no mind of their own, possess no fixed principles, were permitted to remain in their original obscurity; but they too often obtain places, to the exclusion of men of talents and experience, who have judgment to perceive the right, and firmness to adhere to it.

**Cobbett**.—A work just published in England, entitled, "*The Poor Man's Friend*," unmasks the audacious falsehoods, impudence, and knavery of Cobbett, by quoting his own words, expressed at different times, and then setting them side by side in columns, in the following manner.

### EXAMPLES.

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| <b>PHRASE.</b><br>1. No one doubts the integrity of Sir F. Burdett.<br>2. Sir F. Burdett is the least conceited man I ever saw.<br>3. Mr. Burke was the most eloquent of orators, the profoundest of statesmen, the ornament of his country.<br>4. Though Paine was no Christian, he was no blasphemer.<br>5. The Americans are the least criminal people in the world.<br>6. Nothing short of universal suffrage would be just. | <b>SLANDER.</b><br>1. The word of Sir F. Burdett is not worth a straw.<br>2. The conceit of Sir Francis Burdett is intolerable.<br>3. Burke was a reptile, an alarmist, an apostate, the worst of all mankind, the basest of men.<br>4. Paine was a cruel, treacherous, and blasphemous ruffian.<br>5. Americans are the most unprincipled people in the world.<br>6. Universal suffrage is an empty sound. |
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There are several editors in this country, who might be made to appear as inconsistent, & as destitute of principle, as Cobbett; and Maj. Noah, of the *Enquirer*, has often been exhibited in this way, as a bundle of the rarest inconsistencies. Some ambitious politicians too, who are now patriots of the first water, and make professions of their love for the people, on all occasions, might be thus shown off to great advantage.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. EDITOR: As it must be conceded that the measures of the present administration are prompted by the most exalted patriotism, founded in wisdom, and consequently calculated to promote the best interests of our country, it is absurd to oppose them because they are not headed by a southern man. All sectional jealousies should be done away. The individual, whose bosom is warmed by the genuine *amor patriæ*, will be satisfied with the chief magistrate of his country, when his conscience convinces him of the rectitude of his intentions and wisdom of his measures. There is not a state in the union but would feel honored in furnishing a President for our widely extended republic; nor can this laudable spirit be censured, unless *unfair means* should be used to palm upon the people a man whose qualifications are wholly unsuited to this dignified and responsible station. In political contests, where there are several competitors for one office, it is impossible that all can succeed; therefore, after an honorable and constitutional decision, the people should, as good republicans, submit to the will of the majority. And it is pleasing to observe, by the various public journals, that the administration is gaining ground every where.

North-Carolina is somewhat silent; but this silence may be fairly construed into an acquiescence of the leading measures of the government.

In the last presidential contest, (as is well known,) there was considerable diversity of opinion here relative to the claims of the several candidates; and the contest between the friends of Messrs. *Crawford* and *Jackson* was conducted with much warmth; and owing to the defeat of both parties, and the triumph of a third, a considerable calm ensued.

This serene aspect of affairs has given time for reflection; and the salutary measures of the administration have enlisted in its favor several of the most zealous friends of *Jackson* and *Crawford*. They now view the present chief magistrate as the head of the nation, and not as the head of a virulent political party. They also look upon him as the profound scholar, patriot and statesman, devoting all the energies of his gigantic mind to the prosperity of the country and the happiness of man. But, the wisest and best men that have ever adorned the world, have been persecuted. Mr. Adams cannot expect to escape the common lot:

Men, that make  
Envy, and crooked malice, nourishment,  
Dare bite the best.—SHAKESPEARE.  
LUCIUS.  
Nov. 6th, 1826.

\*It is known there was no electoral ticket for Mr. Adams, consequently his friends could not be heard.

A letter from St. Jago de Cuba, under date of 21st September, mentions that on the 18th, an awful earthquake was experienced there. "There were two shocks, the second more severe

than the first, and the duration of each was about one minute. The noise resembled the rumbling of heavy loaded wagons dragged over a paved archway, and finished with a tremendous explosion like the simultaneous discharge of an immense number of cannon. The confusion was unexampled—men, women, and children, suddenly leaving their beds, and running in every direction; some with little clothing on, and many entirely naked. The most pitiful cries and shrieks were heard from these terrified people, who were to be seen running to the Cathedral, and offering up their hurried devotions of the moment. But few houses were thrown down, no lives lost, and the damage was comparatively trifling. Numbers of large fish were observed jumping and playing about the vessels in the harbor, just before the shock."

Eleven of the counties of this State gave majorities for the administration, and three for that of the opposition.—The Administration majority of Monmouth, averaged 48. Nearly 25,000 votes were polled in the State, two years since there were 18,217. The average number of votes given for the Jackson electoral ticket in 1824, was 10,344; in 1826, they averaged 9,734, being 610 less than they received two years ago. The number of Adams' votes in 1824, was 8,406; in 1826, it was 14,784; a gain of more than 6,800. *Trenton True American.*

Preparations are making for fortifying the mountain near Montreal. They had begun to cut down the trees on the side of the projected works.

If it so happened that an officer in the military or naval service of his country professes to be an advocate and supporter of the Administration, a hue and cry are immediately set up against him in all the "affiliated" presses of the Opposition, and he is denounced as the minion of power, the hireling bully of the President, &c. But if an officer of the army or navy abuse the President, drink "success to Gen. Jackson" at all public dinners, and proclaim the corruption of the Administration, these same presses acquiesce in this exercise of his rights as a citizen, and all is well. Now we cannot imagine why an officer may not be quite as justifiable in exercising his right of opinion in one case as in the other. Mr. Spockton, a gallant officer of the navy, whose fellow-citizens esteemed him so highly, that they sent him to represent them in the Convention of New-Jersey, has been stigmatized and abused in the most shameful manner, because he ventured to express approbation of those who administered the government under which he held his commission. On the contrary, two officers, a naval and military hero, in Charleston, were, we are told, among the most active and vociferous electioneers for the *Opposition* in the recent election, and not a word is whispered against them. Is this as it should be? *Nat. Journal.*

It is said that the heir male and lineal descendant of the earl of Perth, has lately been discovered to be a poor pitman in Painsner Colliery.

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. DANIEL CALDWELL, of this county, aged 73 years, to Mrs. ELIZABETH DICKSON, of Cabarrus county, aged 66 years.

### \$500 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the jail in this place, on the night of the 17th ult. JOSEPH WEAR, a notorious villain, and charged with high crimes. Wear is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, large bodied, black hair and beard, blue eyes, and has what may be termed a rascally looking countenance. He is a dangerous man in society; and it is hoped all good citizens will be on the watch for his apprehension. The above reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, will be given to any one who will apprehend him and lodge him in the jail at this place.

ALLEN BALDWIN.

Charlotte, Nov. 4, 1826.—'6tf  
The Register, Knoxville, and Whig, Nashville, Ten. will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts, when the money will be promptly remitted.

### THE LINCOLN

#### NAIL MANUFACTORY

IS now in operation, at the High Shoals of the South Fork, about 7 miles south of Lincoln, under the superintendence of Mr. Reeves, a first-rate Nailier, late from Pennsylvania; where can be had all sizes of Cut Nails and Brads, together with every description of Wrought Iron and Castings. The Nails will be delivered at the Manufactory, or in Lincoln, by the keg, at 8 cents per lb.; or to any other village or stores, at the Charleston prices, with the addition of the freight from Charleston to the place of delivery. Orders to the subscriber will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

HENRY FULENWIDER.

High Shoals, Lincoln county, 2 3/8  
October 20, 1826.

### THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25.—Cotton, 9 a 9 1/2; Bacon, 12 1/2; Coffee, 17 a 19; Corn, (old) 60 a 70—new, 50 a 60; Flour, 5 1/2 a 6; Iron, 3 1/2 a 4; Lard, 12 1/2; Molasses, 42 a 45; Nails, 7 a 8; Sugar, common, 10 a 10 1/2; prime, 11 a 12; Salt, Liv. 80 a 90—T. Island, 75 a 80; Wheat, 1.05 a 1.10; Whiskey, 50.

Cheruo, Oct. 27.—Cotton, 8 a 9 1/2; Corn, 63 a 75; Bacon, 15; Flour, 7 a 8; Lard, 12 a 15.

Camden, Oct. 28.—Cotton, 8 a 9; Corn, 80 a 87; Bacon, 12 1/2 a 13; Brandy, peach, 65 a 75—apple do. 60 a 65; Beeswax, 25 a 28; Coffee, 18 a 23; Flour, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; Iron, 6 1/2 a 7; Molasses, 50 a 56; Sugar, brown, 11 a 14; Salt, 75 a 87; Wheat, 1, 25 a 1, 50.

Charleston, Oct. 28.—Cotton, 8 a 10; Bacon, 8 a 9; Beeswax, 26 a 28; Apple Brandy, 38; Corn, 60 a 65; Coffee, prime green, 17 a 18 inferior to good, 13 a 16; Iron, 4 1/2 a 5; Molasses, 30 a 34; Sugar, brown, 8 1/2 a 9; Muscovado, 9 a 10; Salt, Liv. 42—T. Island, 50; Whiskey, 36 a 37.

N. Carolina Bank Bills—4 1/2 a 5 per cent. discount.  
Georgia do.—1 1/2 a 3 per cent. discount.

### Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted, are requested to call and make settlement.

THOS. I. JOHNSON,  
P. C. CALDWELL.

Nov. 11, 1826.—3t'9  
Dr. P. C. Caldwell can be found by applying at the store of Green Kendrick.

### Take Notice of This.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, by note or book account, are earnestly called on to make payment on or before the 20th of December next, as longer indulgence will not be given. We hope this notice will be punctually attended to, as we have no disposition to put people to cost.—Cotton will be taken in payment of debts, at a fair price.

COOPER & M'GINN.

Nov. 11, 1826.—3t'9

### Land for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 28th inst. in Statesville, we will sell all the Land of the late Robert Simonton, lying in the county of Iredell, and all the lots he owned in the town of Statesville; and also, all lots and lands claimed as partnership property by the representatives of the late Robert Worke, deceased, as we are authorized by a decree of the Court of Equity.

The land now offered for sale lies in different parts of the county, and consists of various tracts, some of which are very valuable, particularly the land known by the name of the Whitehouse tract, which was the former residence of Col. A. Worke, deceased, and the lands near Statesville. The lots in the village are some of them valuable; and among them will be offered for sale the lots on which Capt. Robert Worke lately lived. A credit of one and two years will be given; and the sale continue from day to day till all is sold.

GEO. LEE DAVIDSON, } Ex'rs. of  
JAMES CAMPBELL, } R. Simonton.  
THEOPHILUS FALLS. }  
Nov. 4, 1826.—3t'9

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted, either by note or book account, to the late Jonas Cohen, of Charlotte, are requested to make payment immediately; and all who have accounts against the deceased, are requested to present them, according to law, to

BENJ. COHEN, or } Ex'rs.  
LEWIS COHEN, }

Those who have left watches with J. Cohen are requested to call and take them away, or they will be sold for the benefit of the estate.  
Oct. 27, 1826.—105tf.

### Runaway.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday, the 11th day of October last, a negro man named CHARLES, eighteen years old, yellow complexioned, slim made, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and when spoken to, looks wild, and his voice is rather effeminate. The boy says he was raised in the state of Virginia, Prince George county. Any person who will apprehend said negro and confine him in any jail, and give me information so that I get him, shall receive a generous reward.

JOHN SLOAN.

Charlotte, Nov. 6, 1826.—106tf

### Notice.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 21st ult. a very large and a likely black BULL, with some white flakes on his hips, mostly declining to a black; very short horns to the size of him; any other marks not recollected. He was fetched from Wilkes in a drove, and I expect he will try to go back there. Any person that will give me any information so I can get him, or fetch him to me, shall be paid for his trouble, by the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, near Steel Creek.

J. W. BROWN.

Nov. 4, 1826.—2t'7.

### Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. D. Boyd & Co. is now dissolved by the death of the latter. Those who stand indebted to said firm, either by note or book account, are now called upon for settlement. The situation of the firm imperiously demands all which is due to it, in order to meet the demands against it. Advertisements of this kind are passing before the eyes of debtors in rapid succession, and many permit them to pass, regardless of the consequence, which might result from procrastination, negligence and an entire indifference relative to their debts. It is presumed that those who are in arrears with said firm will have the goodness to suffer themselves to reflect, that they purchased the goods at cash prices; and is it not unreasonable, yet, inconsistent, that the money should not be advanced within the limits of 12 months? If lenient means fail to produce the desired effect, compulsory means must be resorted to, in a short period of time.

N. B. Cotton will be taken in payment, at the Charleston or Cheraw Market, deducting costs.

J. D. BOYD,  
Surviving Partner.

Oct. 25, 1826.—3t'7

### Entry Takers' Warrants;

For sale, at this Office.



## Poetry.

### MISCELLANEOUS THOUGHTS.

The world does often oddities produce,  
In this penurious, and in that profuse,  
Whom small expenditures will trouble more  
Than hundreds squandered on some other score.

On some occasion of vexatious woe,  
We hate all balm that comfort would bestow;  
We rather choose to nurse our fretful fire;  
And cherish sentiments of spite and ire.

Though reason be the sovereign of the mind,  
With all the passions to his sway consigned,  
No power that rules, on earth, in air, or main,  
Had e'er a harder empire to maintain.

It oft amuses us in life to trace  
The subtle logic and imploring face  
Of those who, conscious they have stept astray,  
And made some little blunders in their day,  
Would fain persuade us, and themselves, in  
spite

Of common reason, that they acted right;  
And try to lull their wounded minds to rest,  
By arguing that "all is for the best."

Each worthy action of our life gone by  
Affords some solace to our latest sigh;  
And every evil one, by settled doom,  
Pursues us with repentance to the tomb.

As surely as we change our humble state,  
And crowned ambition makes us rich or great,  
Whatever splendor fortune may bestow,  
Whatever pleasures power may teach to flow,  
New cares and troubles rise around us too,  
Which lay before secluded from our view.

When time, unnoted, swiftly steals away,  
Deceived by ardent thought or fancy gay,  
The mind enjoys the energy of health,  
And triumphs in its intellectual wealth;  
But when dull, gloomy, tedious hours succeed,  
That seem to linger in their wonted speed,  
The mind is low—its springs are nearly dry  
And cannot then the stream of thought supply,  
Which loves the subtle path of truth to trace,  
Or deck existence with ideal grace.

When we behold aught beautiful or great,  
Which art has formed, or nature did create,  
It yields not only pleasure while we gaze,  
But lends it also to our future days.

The painting, touched with admirable grace;  
The statue, exquisite in form and face;  
The splendid palace, reared with Grecian skill;  
The noble city—we contemplate still.  
The steam that bubbles through romantic  
bounds;

The valley where the shepherd's pipe resounds;  
The tangled forest, opening into glades,  
That gratefully relieve its twilight shades;  
The boundless heath, that wears a sullen frown;  
Th' enormous mountain, with its cloudy crown  
And craggy sides; the river rushing o'er  
A dreadful precipice, with thundering roar  
And foaming rage—indelibly impress,  
Maintain a lively image in our breast;  
And still as Memory reviews the past,  
Appear again, and please us to the last. C.

## Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FROM THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.

A Sketch of the Internal Condition of the U. States of America, and of their Political Relations with Europe. By A. Russian. Translated from the French, By An American.—With Notes.

A foreigner's account of our institutions and manners always finds eager readers in America. We entertain this curiosity in common, no doubt, with all other people; but in us it has been heightened by some accidents in our situation, into a sort of impatient anxiety. Our portrait has been drawn by those, for the most part, whom some very intelligible feelings have prevented from regarding us with much good nature, while, at the same time, certain affinities existing between us, have encouraged a hope of the better treatment at their hands. What has magnified the provocation is the respect we entertain for them at heart, and the means they possess, through the diffusion of their language and literature, of giving currency to the error. It is John Bull, in short, that has most sorely moved the spirit of Brother Jonathan.

That sturdy personage is no favorite, indeed, nearer home, nor is the dislike of him, among his continental neighbors, to be dated only from the era of Lord Castlereagh. Long before that time he had acquired the unlucky fame of over pertinacious nationality; would quarrel with the skies of Italy for being too bright, and with his neighbors of France for being too gay; and, with that insular prejudice, which the most philosophical of his own historians has remarked in him, was always mightily inclined to think that there was little worth having out of England. Now we cannot allow the wealth of our kinsman to be an apology for his ill manners; and it is with a kind of amazement, that we see him wandering over the world, and every where piquing himself on sully his national reputation with his individual peculiarities, and, above all, by a sulkiness, which,

making every allowance for the vapory sky he was born under, is quite incomprehensible.

But if our elder brother regards with scorn all deviations from his own standard of notions, even in those who speak a different tongue, and live under different laws from his own, he suffers a sort of angry surprise, when he sets foot on these shores of his own planting.—Here every thing is at once *aliud et idem*, the same, yet not exactly the same, with what he has been accustomed to see at home. Where language, dress, manners, and modes of all sorts, are wholly different, comparison is less easy, or their respective merits must be adjusted by that general 'fitness of things,' which always leaves much to be said on both sides.—But here, where he sees a prevailing similarity to his own institutions, and where the general imitation on one part seems an implied acknowledgment of superiority on his, the particular differences, arising out of physical and moral circumstances, are apt to strike him rather as awkward resemblances, than as intended deviations. He is less lenient towards them for much the same reason, that he ridicules more unsparingly a Scotchman's or an Irishman's blunders, in English, than those of a Spaniard or an Italian.—It is pretty obvious, in short, without recurring to more serious causes of difference, why we should meet less grace at the hands of England, than of countries, which, having fewer affinities with ourselves, might seem at first, less likely to appreciate us fairly.

In justice, however, it must be owned, that a part of all this must be set down to ignorance. There is, for instance, a strange incapacity of learning American geography in John Bull; an appellation, by the way, which we bestow on him so often, not in the spirit of reproach, but because, for some reason or other, he seems to take a pride in it. We do not refer now to any particular mistake, as when his reviewers enumerate Philadelphia among the States, or his poets make the aloe indigenous in Pennsylvania,—but to the general inability which he seems to labor under, of distinguishing one part of our country from another, and of conceiving that they may have different shades of culture, manners, and civilization. To him it is all a single point, a wilderness without limits or distinction. He thinks, we believe, that the buffalo runs wild in Boston, and a murder on our remote frontier is enough to give him an ill opinion of the police of New-York. An American could not blunder more, were he to fancy that half naked Highlanders walk about brandishing their claymores in Regent Street. He seems quite to forget, that when our progenitors left his shores, they left it with the same refinements that he himself had, or, to use the language of our author, that 'though our country is new, yet its civilization is old.' It should not seem incredible, that a country, planted by civilized Englishmen two centuries ago, should have made considerable advances since. These reflections ought to calm the alarms of any worthy dowagers, whose sons may hereafter have the rashness to bethink them of a tour among the North American Indians; and may perhaps serve to explain how it happens, that a country where men *gouge*, and stab, and shoot, and play the 'regulator,' should have policed cities and well dressed women, and balls, and assemblies, and operas.—But in truth we give ourselves quite too much concern about this matter. Time will tell all the truth at length, and place us in the true light, however our critics may darken the picture on the one hand, or we ourselves seek to throw in false glares on the other. For it may be, that we sometimes put forth exorbitant pretensions; and while enjoying that general content and competence, which seem destined to exist but at one stage in the progress of a community, would claim credit for refinements, which are purchased mostly at the price of too abundant population, of inequality of property, and of all the unpalatable fruits of these to the less fortunate classes of luxurious states.

Leaving, therefore, our English kinsmen to correct their prepossessions at leisure, our readers may be curious to know in what light we appear to the native of a country, much more widely remote both in situation and manners.—The gentleman to whom the work is attributed, whose title stands at the head of this article, is well known in the U. States, where he resided and travelled during several years, at different periods, and where his situation and associations were certainly very favorable to just observation. On some points, indeed, it is hardly to be expected, that the subject of a monarchical government will take the tone we could wish. His 'Sketch,' however, and it is a mere

sketch, will, on the whole, lose him no favor with the moderate and impartial. It adds nothing, to be sure, to our stock of facts concerning ourselves, but it has, at least, the merit of being generally correct; and if the reflections, which are judicious and temperate, have no very striking novelty, this circumstance itself serves to show, that their author has associated intimately with us, and thus become familiar with topics, which are frequent in our political and social circles. Perhaps the best compliment we can pay him is to say, that, fortunately placed as he was for collecting the materials, we should have been well pleased to see his *glance* (*aperçu*) extended to more numerous and minute details.

From the Worcester Magazine.

### ROGERS HERMAN.

Who was alike distinguished as a profound statesman and jurist, was born at Newton, Mass. on the 19th of April 1721. His parents were obscure but worthy citizens, and he had no better education than the slender and limited provisions of a common free school furnished, at that early period. At a suitable age he was apprenticed to a Shoemaker, having chosen that trade as the business of his life, and continued to labour in this occupation until after he was twenty two. He, however, had a strong and ardent thirst after knowledge, and employed every moment which could be spared from his other avocations in the acquisition of knowledge. It is even said that while labouring he constantly kept a book by him. In 1748, having lost his father, he with his mother removed to New Milford, in the then colony of Connecticut. Here he was associated with his brother in mercantile business, which gave him a better opportunity to gratify his taste for intellectual improvement; for it appears he made such advances in the severer studies of mathematics, that in 1745, he was appointed surveyor of the county of Litchfield, and gained some celebrity in making the necessary calculations for an almanac. These facts would be hardly worth mentioning, except as they show how a powerful mind developed itself unaided by instruction. His clear and comprehensive views of subjects seemed to recommend him to some pursuit in life which would give a more extended field for intellectual exertion, and his friends urged him to embrace the profession of law. He accordingly commenced the study, and, in 1754, was admitted an attorney and counsellor. In 1755 he was chosen to represent New Milford in the colonial assembly, and was elected several years in succession. He soon attained to eminence in his profession, and in 1759, was elevated to the bench of the Common Pleas for Litchfield. In 1761, he left that county and removed to New Haven, where he was soon elected a representative, and in 1765 was raised to the bench of Common Pleas for the county of New Haven. In 1766, he was chosen by the people of Connecticut an assistant, and in the same year was made a Judge of the Supreme Court. He continued to be returned at every successive election an assistant for seventeen years, and remained on the bench of the Supreme Court until 1789, when he resigned his seat. In 1774 he was elected a member of the first Congress, and was continued either a member of the house or senate until his death, in 1793. His name is among those who subscribed the declaration of Independence. Such is a mere outline of the public services of one of the fathers of this country.

To do justice to a name so conspicuous, to point out in detail the able and faithful manner in which he performed the various and burthensome public duties which devolved upon him, would require a biographical notice that would swell into a volume, and few men deserve a volume more, or would fill it better. He was a man of plain, unostentatious manners, but firm and unwavering in his opinions. He discharged the duties of the various offices which he held, to the great satisfaction of the public, and with great honor to himself.—His judgment was clear, and so remarkably correct that his colleagues in Congress have said, he never, in all the perplexities of that body, cast a wrong vote. He was more distinguished for his accurate, comprehensive views of subjects, than for his eloquence; hence he was much employed on committees in the investigation of the most complex and difficult matters; and his opinions were always received with great deference and respect. Of the high estimation in which he was held there needs no other proof than the facts that he was elevated by the people of Connecticut to almost every office within their gift. Of the fidelity and ability with which he discharged his public duties, there needs

no better proof than his re-election to all offices he would consent to take, as long as he would accept them.

On the whole, Roger Sherman was no common man, but seemed to be fitted to the times in which he lived. He was no demagogue; but a friend to the rights of man, and an enemy to the usurpation of political power. He stood forth, in times of great peril, the advocate of his distressed country, & to him and others who had minds that could not be appalled by disaster nor intimidated by threats, must we attribute the blessings we enjoy as a free and independent nation. In 1793, he died at New Haven, and a monument is erected to his memory in the principal burying place of that city.

From the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN:—We have got into some little confusion. I will tell you the story as briefly as I can; and perhaps, as you live at the Seat of Government, and consequently where the wisdom of the nation is, or soon will be, collected, you will be able to give us some advice in our present perplexity. You must know, that we are a thick settled, and, as we think, a genteel, community, living on good terms with our families, and each other. Being brought up in the old superstitious way, we had with considerable pains and expense built a small neat church, and induced a parson, who, by-the-by, was what is called a pious good man, and by keeping school, in addition to the little salary we gave him for preaching, did very well, and was content, and so were we, except when we thought he enforced too closely what is called the moral law, and the troublesome principles enjoined by the Christian system. But of these bigotted and superstitious restraints we were happily released by the new lights that were shed upon us by the unanswerable writings and essays of Messrs. SMYTH and SCHULTZ. We very soon drove our parson away, as no longer useful, and converted our little church into a dancing room, by taking away the pews and making an orchestra of the pulpit, and were getting along under this blaze of new light very well. But we soon found, to our great joy, that this was but the beginning of our emancipation from a slavery entailed upon us by our poor, blind, and superstitious forefathers. Some numbers of an excellent paper, called "The New Harmony Gazette," were sent to me by a friend. I read them over, first, in the presence of my wife. She listened to them with attention, and appeared to be pleased with their novelty, and, indeed, I confess I was charmed with them myself, although I can assure you we had lived together very comfortably for twelve years, and had half a dozen children; but no doubt our contentment was more negative than real, never dreaming that the matrimonial vows could be broken at pleasure, or I dare say we should have been very impatient under such *slavish* restraints. Be this as it may, my wife sallied out in the morning to visit her neighbors, and of course mentioned the matter. It soon resulted in an ardent desire in the whole village to hear these papers read, and as the place we had formerly consecrated to religious worship was the most commodious for us all to assemble in, we accordingly met, and the reading of these papers seemed to produce a simultaneous curiosity in the whole assembly, both male and female, to adopt its free and unrestraining principles, and shake off, at once, the only remaining shackles to full and complete emancipation, by permitting each other to change old companions and take new ones, if they pleased! and to jumble together all the property, real and personal, into one great common mass! It so happened, by this new order of things, that I got my neighbor's wife and another got mine, and so generally; but in this new harmonizing delirium of *love*, we had entirely overlooked the children, and had it not have been for this trifling circumstance, I dare say—indeed, I have no doubt—we should all be very happy for at least three or four months—or, at any rate, until the next desire of novelty should seize upon us. But, gentlemen, the children—"There's the rub!"

I find, by the new arrangement, that I have got my neighbor's children, and he has got mine: for our wives insisted upon each taking their own children—for I can assure you this New Harmony plan does not destroy all natural affection—so that I am father-in-law to half a dozen children, and so *vice versa*, and that each brood are running at large throughout the village. In short, we have lost all restraint over them, and in our unrestrained manner, they will, in the end, overturn our newly organized society, and let in "Old Chaos." Now,

what I wish is, if, on consultation with some of the wise men of the nation, you should not find yourself able to advise us, that you will be so good as to ask Mr. OWEN—for I dare say you know him, and where he lives—what is to be done with the children that now are, and are yet to come?

There are ten thousand other little matters growing out of this new and blended order of things, but they are trifles, and will cure themselves, no doubt, as we advance to perfection, and therefore do not think it worth while to trouble Mr. OWEN about them; and, indeed, many of them will be merged in the successful management of the children.

As to the community of property, I am delighted with it, and have no fears on that head; and I am astonished that all the civilized nations of the earth do not adopt it. But Mr. Owen gives us the cheering hope that that blessed period is fast approaching. I will just mention my own happy state, and be assured there are many in the same situation. I, for instance, had nothing, and am naturally inclined to idleness, and, by this New Harmonizing scheme, I am now literally revelling upon other men's labor. But (between friends) I would not have every one to know this, or it might be the means of driving me out of this new Paradise.

A FRIEND TO NEW LIGHTS.  
First Year of Mental Independence,  
Answering to the  
1825th Year of Christian Bondage.

Respectable Ancestry.—De Verto, in his history of the Knights of Malta, relates, that a Mahometan leader of an insurrection being questioned in the presence of his army as to the genuineness of his descent—drawing his sword exclaimed, "Here is my father and mother and here (scattering a handful of gold among his soldiers)—are all my relations and progenitors." The genealogy of the chieftain was highly approved of.

American Domestic.—We learn from the Salem Register, that an intelligent foreign gentleman, who brought samples of such of our domestic goods from the West Coast of South America as are saleable there, took them to Waltham, and ascertained the prices at which they could be made. He afterwards took them to Manchester, in England, and found that goods of the same quality could not be afforded there at the prices they are now selling for in this country. They told him they could make goods resembling them, but the quality of the cotton would not be so good. We understand that it has been recommended to send our domestics to Java. We know the English are enabled to come in competition with us in the South American markets only by making goods resembling ours, and that they are in the habit of sending them to this country with the stamps of American Factories on them, so that the most experienced are hardly able to discover the fraud.

Balt. Patriot.

Advantages of Advertising.—In Nov. last, Caleb Ruffe lost a valuable diamond, (such as is used by glaziers for cutting glass,) and advertised the same in the Journal, offering a reward to the person who should return it. Several months elapsed, and he gave it up for lost, but a short time since a man from the country called upon him to know if he had lost a diamond, and on presenting the same to him, related the circumstance of his finding it, and the manner he discovered the name of the owner, several months after he had found it, by purchasing an article at a store in this town, done up in part of a Journal containing Mr. Ruffe's advertisement, which was discovered by his children on perusing it, after it was taken from the article purchased.

Providence Journal.

Last evening an inquest was held by Coroner Aisquith, over the body of John Shipley, at House's tavern, Frederick turnpike road, five miles from Baltimore. Verdict of the Jury, that his death was occasioned by the wheels of a carriage running over his body, supposed to be the Fredericktown mail stage. He was lying in the road, supposed to have fallen in a fit, when the stage passed over him; one wheel across his body, one across his leg and thigh, which were both broke, and his breast crushed in—the whole exhibiting a sight appalling to the beholders. This happened just after dark, and we understand an investigation is to be had to ascertain whether the act was occasioned by accident or great carelessness.

Balt. Patriot, Oct. 19.

In Rhode Island, at the late term of the Supreme Court, eighteen petitions for divorce were granted, six continued, and two discontinued.

An Irishman, just from the land of potatoes. His long legs clothed in a pair of red gaiters. By a wag was accosted, with "Holloa, friend Pat."  
"How late by your stockings? pray answer me that."  
"With a Hercules kick, and a face full of fun. He sent him six yards, and said, "Just striking one."



# The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1826.

The Committee of Instruction for Mecklenburg county, met at Charlotte on Tuesday of the Superior Court; but owing to the non-attendance of several members, no business was transacted. The committee therefore adjourned to meet Wednesday of the County Court, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Mrs. Emberson's.

HUGH PARKS, Chairman.  
JAMES H. BLAKE, Secretary.

disappointment, occasioned by circumstances which we could not control, has not only delayed the publication of the Journal, but compelled us to issue it this week on a half sheet, or not at all. The loss, however, will be altogether ours; as the subscribers to the Journal will receive the full number of papers for the year, exclusive of this half sheet, which is furnished them gratuitously.

A few remarks of ours, in the Journal of October 31, has called forth two columns and a half of comments from the editor of the *North-Carolina Journal*, published in Fayetteville; we think it proper, therefore, if not necessary, to notice some of them. This we shall do as briefly as possible.

"The main design of our remarks," says the editor of the N. C. Journal, "seems to be, to attempt to excite party feelings, and to commend Mr. Adams as a good republican." This statement of our design is partly correct, and partly incorrect. It was not our design "to attempt to excite party feelings;" our object was to counteract the sinister designs of others in their attempts to excite these feelings. It is well known to every one else who reads the public papers, if not to the editor of the N. C. Journal, that an influential portion of the opposition to the present administration are indefatigable in their exertions to impress on the public mind the belief, that Mr. Adams was elected on the ruins of the republican party—that his success was a defeat of the republicans and a triumph of the federalists—"that the cause of Mr. Adams is the cause of the federal party"—that those who fell with the father, have risen with the son—that the doctrines and acts of '98 are to be revived, &c. &c.—& that those who now oppose the administration and the re-election of Mr. Adams, are genuine republicans of the "old school," who alone can cleanse the "august stable" of corruption at Washington, and save the country from the "horrors of consolidation." If the editor of the N. C. Journal does not know that these are the constant themes of opposition orators and editors, that these are the arts which they use to mislead the people, to throw suspicion on every measure of the administration and render it unpopular, then, we must say, he is strangely ignorant of past and passing events.

To expose these arts, and strip the opposition of its disguise, was our main design. We would certainly wish, too, "to commend Mr. Adams as a good republican," because we believe him to be such, in the strictest sense of the term. If to devote the best part of his life, and his great abilities, to the service of his country—if a faithful and honorable discharge of all his public duties—if to have possessed the confidence of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—if these, and numberless other evidences, do not give him a claim to the common property of all true Americans,—the character of a good republican—then we know not where to look for the man who is entitled to it; certainly not among many of those who now urge their exclusive claims to it, nor among others, who would fain make the public believe that their opposition is that of disinterested patriots, and that they, while bandying about the charges of bribery and corruption against their superiors and betters, are themselves without spot or stain.

In calling the editor of the N. C. Journal a federalist, we meant no disrespect to him. We are not among those, if there be any such, who consider the term as a reproach; and we trust we have sufficiently explained above our object in thus designating him. The editor of the N. C.

Journal, however, is of the "party of his country;" & of its sentiments he professes to know something. Perhaps he does know something of them; but we suspect his knowledge is very limited, if he imagines, that in relation to the present administration, they are such as he represents them to be.

The editor of the Journal utterly denies that Mr. Adams is the candidate of the federal party. "What federalist," he exclaims, "claims him as the candidate of his party? Indeed, he is none of theirs. He has forfeited all claim to their support." Some of his co-workers, we imagine, will hardly thank him for this: it casts the lie in the very teeth of their assertions. Surely, the editor could not have read the Boston Circular; or he has no confidence in the honesty of his worthy co-workers in that ancient capital. It may be, however, that this seeming inconsistency between the advocates of the same cause, is only the development of a concerted plan:—while one class of oppositionists denounces Mr. Adams as a federalist and the candidate of the federal party, in order to excite against him the suspicions of the democratic party; the other is stoutly to deny this, and to represent him as having "forfeited all claim to the support of federalists;" in this way they may hope to render him an object of suspicion to both parties, and deprive him of the confidence of either. But the people are not so easily duped; and such political cunning will fail of its desired effect.

The editor of the N. C. Journal not only denies that Mr. Adams is a federalist, and disputes his claim to the character of a good republican; but he has made our remarks the ground-work of a violent assault on his character, and of a disingenuous attempt "to blast his good name, by shedding over it the cold and deadly milder of insinuation." From a fair investigation of his character, and of his public or private conduct, neither Mr. Adams nor his friends have any thing to fear: but what man is safe, when even his most meritorious actions are misrepresented and tortured into crimes, or into errors of the greatest magnitude? Yet such is the treatment which Mr. Adams has almost invariably received from his enemies—such is the *impartiality* which has been meted out to him by the editor of the N. C. Journal, in insinuating a variety of groundless charges against him, by way of interrogation, after the manner of Mr. Ritchie, of the *Enquirer*. In noticing this portion of his piece, we wish to introduce some extracts and statements, for which, at this time, we have not room; we must therefore defer them until another paper, when we will conclude our remarks, perhaps already too long.

*New-York*.—Partial returns of the elections in this state have been received, which show that the election has been a much closer one than was anticipated. In 18 counties heard from, Gov. Clinton's majority over Judge Rochester is about 2000. In the Legislature, it is said, the opponents of Gov. Clinton will have a majority.

*New-Jersey*.—Dr. BATEMAN, a decided friend of the administration, has been elected by the Legislature a Senator of the U. States, in the place of Mr. M'Ilvaine, deceased. He was also elected for six years from the 3d of March, 1827.

*A Desperado*.—On Saturday, the 18th instant, a most atrocious murder was perpetrated in this county by a man named Robert Yandle; the particulars of which, and of subsequent events resulting from it, we have obtained from the sheriff, and give them as follows:—

On the day above mentioned, Yandle came to his brother-in-law's, John Hartis, against whom he had some spite, and as soon as he entered the house, told him he had come on purpose to kill him. He immediately presented his rifle, which flashed; when Hartis, sprung up and seized the rifle, and a considerable scuffle ensued; but Yandle overpowered him, and beat his brains out with the butt of the rifle. He then went to the house of James Morris, where Hartis's wife had fled, and attempted to kill her; but she fortunately escaped, after being severely wounded by a blow from his rifle, by getting under a small building. Yandle then left the house, and after going about half a mile, met a young man by the name of Fisher, whom he had previously threatened to kill, fired at him and wounded him in the shoulder. Fisher ran, and Yandle pursued, in order to

complete his murderous design; but before he could overtake him, Fisher reached a neighbor's house, almost exhausted from the loss of blood, and Yandle desisted from the pursuit. He then went to the house of Mrs. Hooks, a widow woman, and attempted to lay violent hands on a young lady, who, he suspected, was about to be married to Fisher, whom he had previously attempted to kill; but she broke from his grasp, and fortunately succeeded in effecting her escape.

By this time the alarm had been given, and Philemon Morris, Esq. and Capt. Zebulon Morris came on to Charlotte, and made application to Judge Ruffin, who was then here, for authority to apprehend Yandle. He immediately issued a bench warrant, and directed the sheriff to take him, dead or alive. The sheriff started the same night, reached the neighborhood by sunrise next morning, summoned a guard of about 20 men, surrounded the house of Yandle, where he had shut himself up and armed himself with a rifle and shot gun, and summoned him to surrender. This he positively refused to do, and attempted to fire at a part of the guard out of the garret window; several shots from them, however, but which did not take effect, caused him to retreat from that position. In a short time he made a second attempt, but was again driven back by a fire from the guard. The guard remained secreted behind the spring-house, until the latter part of the day, without being able to effect their object; when the sheriff and the guard agreed to rush upon the house, which was instantly done. He was again summoned to surrender; but he replied, that he knew he would have to die if he gave himself up, and he would rather die than surrender. He then made several attempts to fire, both at the sheriff and guard, and at length put his gun through a crack and snapped it at one of the guard, only a few paces distant; at that instant several of the guard fired at him, through the crack, but unfortunately missed him, and killed a little daughter of his, who was lying in bed. This was the first knowledge which either the sheriff or the guard had, that any other person was in the house besides Yandle—they had supposed he had either murdered his family, or sent them off. But it seems, as they were subsequently informed by his wife, that when his house was surrounded, he put her and his children in bed, covered them up, and declared, if they made the least noise, he would instantly put them to death. In the unfortunate death, therefore, of the little girl, not the least blame can be attached to any one, but the wretched father.

Immediately on the firing of the guard, Yandle dropped his rifle, snatched up the shot gun, rushed out of a door on the opposite side of the house, and fired on the guard within four paces of the muzzle of his gun. At the moment he rushed out, however, two of the guard fired and shot him through; and to this circumstance it is doubtless owing that his fire did not take effect, as the wounds he received caused him to elevate his gun so that the shot passed over the heads of the guard. The remainder of the guard fired instantly, and he fell dead several paces from the door.

We have purposely gone into the details of this melancholy transaction, in order to remove misapprehensions and prevent false reports from getting into circulation.

## FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor: When there is no just ground of complaint against an individual in public or in private life, it is somewhat astonishing to behold the *little arts* which are often resorted to by the envious or disappointed to destroy his reputation and defeat his future hopes. This exhibits human nature in its worst colours, and must be deprecated by the wise and prudent in every community. I have been brought into this train of reflection, by paying some attention to the conduct of the opposition to the present Administration.

The President of the United States, and Mr. Secretary Clay, have been slandered most egregiously; although it may be safely affirmed, that they now stand at the head of incorruptible statesmen and patriots; and their characters remain unblemished in the estimation of all honorable politicians. The sagacious schemes of their enemies have been frustrated—and the people begin to see and correctly appreciate the motives of those who pretend to be their real and exclusive friends.

The fact is, notorious, that there is no man in America better qualified for the dignified office of President than JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. And what adds very much to his reputation, and must be peculiarly gratifying to every American in principle, is the fact of his having enjoyed the friendship and unlimited confidence of General Washington, and that of every succeeding President of the U. States.—As Americans, we should feel an honest pride in supporting a chief magistrate of our immense republic, whose character and attainments hold such a conspicuous place on the roll of fame. And he will be supported, so long as he continues to pursue that wise and prudent policy which the interests of this country require.

He "stands like Atlas," and acts upon the justice of the great Bard of nature—  
"Be just and fear not,  
"Let all the ends thou aimest at,  
"Be thy country's, thy God's and truth's."

LUCIUS.

To those who are not intimately acquainted with the schemes of the opposition, I would recommend a careful perusal of the letters of "Patrick Henry;" and a number of Essays styled the "Torch Light," all published and republished in the *National Journal*.

## General Intelligence.

### INDIA.

The effect which has been produced in Ceylon by the Trial by Jury. By Sir A. Johnston.

The introduction of trial by Jury into the island of Ceylon, and the extension of the right of sitting upon juries to every half cast, as well as to every other native of the island, whatever his cast, or religious persuasion, may be, has afforded all the natives of the country an opportunity, which they never enjoyed before, of publicly exerting their talents, as well as in the administration of justice, as in the protection of the lives, the liberty, and the property of their fellow countrymen; and has consequently afforded them a most powerful motive for the improvement of their education, and for the encouragement of such studies as may invigorate their understandings. The following circumstances may serve as a striking illustration of the advantageous and very popular manner in which a native of India may, while discharging the duties of a jurymen, display the superiority of his talents, and hold out a practical example to his countrymen of the benefits which may be derived by them from a good education. A Brahmin of one of the northern provinces of Ceylon was tried some years ago, by a jury of Brahmins, of the same province, on the charge of having murdered one of his relations, with a view, after his death, of getting possession of his property. All of the witnesses who were examined at the trial, gave such decisive evidence of the prisoner's guilt, that there seemed to be no room for doubt; when a young Brahmin, who was one of the jurymen, stated to the court that he entertained considerable doubts of the prisoner's guilt, and therefore requested that all the witnesses might be called back again into court, and he might be permitted to examine them. Although almost every one of the jurymen, with the exception of the young Brahmin himself, were fully convinced, from the nature of the evidence which had been given, of the guilt of the prisoner, the court acquiesced in the application. And on the witnesses being brought back again into court, the young Brahmin cross-examined them with such talent and skill, that he in a very short time satisfied his brother jurymen, and the people who were present, that all the witnesses who had given such decided evidence against the prisoner, were engaged in a conspiracy against his life; and all the evidence which they had previously given, with such apparent consistency, was utterly unfounded. The prisoner was accordingly acquitted by the jury, without a dissenting voice, and the young Brahmin was publicly applauded for the great acuteness and perseverance with which he had elicited the truth, and confounded the artifices of those who had conspired against the life of the prisoner.

Sir Alexander Johnston, who was Chief Justice, and first member of His Majesty's Council in Ceylon, and who presided in the court on the occasion, was so much struck when the talents which the young Brahmin had displayed throughout the trial, that he sent for him after the trial was over, and asked from him the nature of the education which he had received, and the course of studies which he had pursued. The young Brahmin, in reply, informed Sir Alexander, that he attributed any skill which he might have shown in examining the witnesses at the trial, not so much to the nature of his education, which had been the same with that of most of the other Brahmins, as to the study of a work which he had procured, while he was travelling through the peninsula of India, and which he frequently perused and studied, because it had strengthened his understanding more than any work which he had ever read. Upon examining this work, it was discovered to be a short summary of the "Dialectics of Aristotle," which had been translated from Arabic into Sanscrit, and been copied upon a few palm leaves in the Devanagiri character. It occurred to Sir Alexander Johnston, from this, as well as from many other instances of the same sort, which were brought to his knowledge, while he was on Ceylon, that a short treatise on logic, adapted to the understanding, and to the state of education of the people of Ceylon, would suit the taste, and greatly improve the intellectual capacity of the natives of the country. He, therefore, with a view of ascertaining which method of treating the subject, whether that observed by Condillac, or that by Dugald Stewart, would be the most intelligible to them, frequently submitted to some of the ablest men amongst the Hindoos, and the Buddhists, translations of extracts from the little work, "Sur la Logique," by Condillac; and from the greater work, on the "Philos-

ophy of the Human Mind," by Stewart. Finding that the method of treating the subject observed by Stewart, was that which was suited to their comprehension, it was Sir Alexander Johnston's intention, had he remained on Ceylon, to have persuaded the Brahmins and the priests of Buddhism, to translate into their respective languages such parts of Stewart's "Philosophy of the Human Mind," as they might think best adapted to the capacities of the people; and to have circulated copies, made upon palm leaves, of those passages, amongst such of the natives of the island, as might discover any taste for studies of this nature.

From a late London paper.

*Seduction and Suicide*.—The sympathies of the inhabitants of Hampstead, and its neighbourhood, have been powerfully excited by one of those melancholy cases of female self-destruction which so frequently occur to startle the public ear. Many of the details have not yet transpired, but a diligent inquiry has brought us acquainted with the following affecting particulars:—The unhappy victim, who had not reached her 17th year, was the daughter of a Mr. Thomas Hynde, a highly respectable farmer, residing not far from Hampstead. It appeared, about four months ago, she had the misfortune to become acquainted with a Captain Nichols, of the Dragoon Guards, at the house of a relative of hers in the city. This gentleman having long mingled in the polished society of the West End, and possessing an intelligent countenance, and a handsome figure, affected to be struck with the beauty and accomplishments of Miss Hynde, and contrived to be introduced by her to the family at Hampstead. There his attentions became so evident, and his assiduities so marked, that Mr. Hynde thought it prudent to come to an immediate explanation, and that was apparently satisfactory, for the Captain continued his visits more frequently than formerly. Female confidence in a soldier's honour is known to be excessive; and Miss Hynde apparently reposed herself in the fullest manner on that of Capt. Nichols. Things went on quietly enough until Wednesday evening, when the young lady agreed, at the urgent solicitations of her admirer, to accompany him to the English Opera house. They remained in the theatre till nearly half past nine o'clock, when, on pretence that by staying longer, they would lose the Hampstead coach, they left the place and proceeded at a rapid pace towards the Hay-market. Before the poor girl knew well in what direction she was going, she found herself in an obscure alley off Leicester square. How the Captain reconciled her to accompany him to such a place, is and must remain a mystery; but from the accounts that have transpired, it would seem that he wiled her into a brothel in the neighbourhood. Whatever were the means practised by the Captain, certain it is, that, during her stay, she was plied by a certain deleterious compound which completely bewildered her reason, and made her an easy prey to a designing villain. During the suspension of reason, there can be no doubt but that he effected his diabolical purpose. She lay (according to her own statement) in a death-like stupor for nearly an hour and a half; and, when reason returned, she found herself deserted by her seducer. With great difficulty the fainting girl got out of the house, and commenced her journey homewards, where she arrived about two in the morning, and accounted for her absence, by saying, that she had missed Capt. Nichols in the crowd shortly after leaving the theatre; and her wild and agitated appearance confirmed this artifice. The consciousness of the mischief that had been done to her, preyed deeply on the mind of the unfortunate lady, and induced her to hurry herself prematurely out of a world which had now no charms for her. The calm demeanour, apparently lulled to sleep the suspicion of her parents; for on Monday evening, she was allowed to go to the shop of Mr. Jones, a chemist, when she purchased a large phial of laudanum. She swallowed it to the drops, about twelve o'clock, when all the family had retired to rest, and about two hours afterwards, they were awakened by a low moaning noise, which proceeded from her bed room. Hurrying thither, the dreadful truth was too plainly revealed to them. Medical aid was applied for, but every effort proved unavailing. The poison took effect; about six o'clock she was a stiffened corpse. During the interval that elapsed between the discovery and the surgeon's arrival, the parents learnt from the language of their dying child, the shocking narrative we have now detailed.

An inquest was held, on Wednesday, on the body, at the Crown public house, before one of the coroners for Middlesex, and a respectable jury. The evidence resembled, in its main features, the facts we have already detailed.

The Coroner, on summing up, strongly commented on the infamous conduct of Capt. Nichols.

The Jury, having viewed the body, brought in a verdict of "Insanity."

From the National Gazette.

We have received the Mexican *Aguila* down to the 20th September. It con-



**Entry 'Takers' Warrants,**  
For sale, at this Office.